United Nations S/RES/2192 (2014)

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 December 2014

Resolution 2192 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7346th meeting, on 18 December 2014

The Security Council,

Noting with concern that the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) of 28 November 2014 (S/2014/859), and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Stressing that both parties must abide by the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and scrupulously observe the ceasefire,

Concurring with the Secretary-General's findings that the ongoing military activities conducted by any actor in the area of separation continue to have the potential to escalate tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, jeopardize the ceasefire between the two countries, and pose a risk to the local civilian population and United Nations personnel on the ground,

Expressing grave concern at all violations of the Disengagement of Forces Agreement,

Stressing that there should be no military forces in the area of separation other than those of UNDOF,

Strongly condemning the recent intense fighting in the area of separation, *calling* on all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions in the UNDOF area of operation and to respect international humanitarian law, and *further condemning* the use by armed Syrian extremist groups of improvised explosive devices in the UNDOF area of operation,

Condemning the use of heavy weapons by both the Syrian armed forces and armed groups in the ongoing Syrian conflict in the area of separation, including the use of tanks by the Syrian armed forces and opposition during clashes,

Echoing the Secretary-General's call upon all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions throughout the country, including in the UNDOF area of operation,

Strongly condemning the incidents threatening the safety and security of United Nations personnel in recent months, including the detention of 45 UNDOF peacekeepers by the Al-Nusra Front, *stressing* that there can never be any justification for these attacks on and detention of UN peacekeepers, and *emphasizing* the need to hold those responsible accountable,

Reaffirming its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities providing support to ISIL or to the Al-Nusra Front, including those who are financing, arming, planning, or recruiting for ISIL or the Al-Nusra Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with Al-Qaida under the 1267/1989 (Al-Qaida) sanctions regime, including those participating in or otherwise supporting attacks against UN peacekeepers,

Recognizing the necessity of efforts to flexibly adjust UNDOF's posture on a temporary basis to minimize the security risk to UN personnel as UNDOF continues to implement its mandate, while emphasizing that the ultimate goal is for the peacekeepers to return to their positions in UNDOF's area of operations as soon as practicable,

Underscoring the need for UNDOF to have at its disposal all necessary means and resources to carry out its mandate safely and securely, and recalling that the theft of United Nations weapons and ammunition, vehicles and other assets, and the looting and destruction of United Nations facilities, are unacceptable,

Expressing its profound appreciation to UNDOF's military and civilian personnel, including those from Observer Group Golan, for their service and continued contribution, in an increasingly challenging operating environment, *underscoring* the important contribution UNDOF's continued presence makes to peace and security in the Middle East, *welcoming* steps taken to enhance the safety and security of UNDOF, including Observer Group Golan, personnel, and *stressing* the need for continued vigilance to ensure the safety and security of UNDOF and Observer Group Golan personnel,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Stresses* the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, *calls on* the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation, and *underscores* that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation, including military operations by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces;

3. *Underlines* that there should be no military activity of the armed opposition groups in the area of separation, and *urges* Member States to convey strongly to the Syrian armed opposition groups in UNDOF's area of operation to halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground and to accord the United Nations personnel on the ground the freedom to carry out their mandate safely and securely;

4. *Calls on* all groups other than UNDOF to abandon all UNDOF positions and the Quneitra crossing point, and return the peacekeepers' vehicles, weapons, and other equipment;

5. *Calls on* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of UNDOF, to respect its privileges and immunities and to ensure its freedom of movement, as well as the security of and unhindered and immediate access for the United Nations personnel carrying out their mandate, including the unimpeded delivery of UNDOF equipment and the temporary use of alternative ports of entry and departure, as required, to ensure safe and secure troop rotation and resupply activities, in conformity with existing agreements, and *urges* prompt reporting by the Secretary-General to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries of any actions that impede UNDOF's ability to fulfil its mandate;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel;

7. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for a period of six months, that is, until 30 June 2015, and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that UNDOF has the required capacity and resources to fulfil the mandate in a safe and secure way;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report every 90 days on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

United Nations S/RES/2193 (2014)

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 December 2014

Resolution 2193 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7348th meeting, on 18 December 2014

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its determination to combat impunity for all those responsible for serious international crimes and the necessity of all persons indicted by the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia ("the International Tribunal") being brought to justice,

Taking note of the letters to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 31 October 2014 (S/2014/780) and 3 December 2014 (S/2014/865) attaching letters from the President of the International Tribunal dated 1 October 2014 and 25 November 2014,

Recalling its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, and in particular, 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010, which inter alia established the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals ("the Mechanism"),

Taking into account the assessments by the International Tribunal in its Completion Strategy Report (S/2014/827), and the updated trial and appeals schedule,

Noting also the concerns expressed by the President of the International Tribunal about staffing, and reaffirming that staff retention is essential for the most expeditious completion of the International Tribunal's work,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the extension of the terms of office of the permanent and ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chambers and the Appeals Chamber,

Further recalling its resolution 2007 (2011) adopted on 14 September 2011,

Having regard to Article 16 of the Statute of the International Tribunal,

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General to reappoint Mr. Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal (S/2014/781),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Requests* the International Tribunal to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible with the aim of completing the transition to the Mechanism, and expresses its continued concern over delays in the conclusion of the Tribunal's work, in light of resolution 1966 (2010), which requested the Tribunal to complete its trial and appeals proceedings by 31 December 2014;

2. *Underlines* that States should cooperate fully with the International Tribunal, as well as with the Mechanism;

3. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judge at the International Tribunal, who is a member of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 July 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which he is assigned, if sooner:

Patrick Robinson (Jamaica)

4. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent and ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chambers and the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Koffi Kumelio A. Afande (Togo)
Carmel Agius (Malta)
Liu Daqun (China)
Theodor Meron (United States of America)
Fausto Pocar (Italy)
Jean-Claude Antonetti (France)
O-Gon Kwon (Republic of Korea)
Burton Hall (The Bahamas)
Howard Morrison (United Kingdom)
Guy Delvoie (Belgium)
Christoph Flügge (Germany)
Alphons Orie (The Netherlands)
Bakone Justice Moloto (South Africa)
Melville Baird (Trinidad and Tobago)
Flavia Lattanzi (Italy)
Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of Congo)

5. *Decides* to reappoint Mr. Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the International Tribunal related to the length of office of the Prosecutor, for a term with effect from 1 January 2015 until 31 December 2015, which is subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon the completion of the work of the International Tribunal;

6. *Urges* the Tribunal, in light of resolution 1966 (2010), to redouble its efforts to review its projected case completion dates with a view towards shortening them as appropriate;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2194 (2014)

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 December 2014

Resolution 2194 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7348th meeting, on 18 December 2014

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its determination to combat impunity for all those responsible for serious international crimes and the necessity of all persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("the International Tribunal") being brought to justice,

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 31 October 2014 (S/2014/779) attaching a letter from the President of the International Tribunal dated 1 October 2014,

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003, 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, and, in particular, 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010, which inter alia established the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals ("the Mechanism"),

Taking into account the assessments by the International Tribunal in its Completion Strategy Report (S/2014/829), and the updated appeal schedule,

Noting that the year 2014 marked the twentieth anniversary of the International Tribunal, established on 8 November 1994,

Noting the referral of cases of Laurent Bucyibaruta, Wenceslas Munyeshyaka, Jean Uwinkindi and Bernard Munyagishari to national jurisdictions, pursuant to Rule 11 bis of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the International Tribunal, and emphasizing the importance of continuing monitoring progress in referred cases, as well as the goal of achieving the completion of all ICTR and referred cases at the earliest possible time,

Noting with concern that many genocide suspects continue to elude justice, including the remaining nine fugitives indicated by the International Tribunal,

Further noting with concern that the International Tribunal continues to face problems in the relocation of acquitted persons and convicted persons who have completed serving their sentences, emphasizing the importance of the successful relocation of such persons, and, also noting the assumption of responsibility of the Mechanism for such persons from 1 January 2015,

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Noting also the concerns expressed by the President of the International Tribunal about staffing, and reaffirming that staff retention is essential for the most expeditious completion of the International Tribunal's work,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the extension of the terms of office of the permanent and ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chamber and the Appeals Chamber,

Further recalling its resolution 2006 (2011) adopted on 14 September 2011,

Having regard to Article 15 of the Statute of the International Tribunal,

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General to reappoint Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal (S/2014/778),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Requests* the International Tribunal to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible with the aim of completing the transition to the Mechanism, taking into account resolution 1966 (2010), which requested the Tribunal to complete its trial and appeals proceedings by 31 December 2014;

2. *Underlines* that States should cooperate fully with the International Tribunal as well as with the Mechanism;

3. *Commends* States that have accepted the relocation of acquitted persons or convicted persons who have completed serving their sentences to their territories, and reiterates its call upon all States to cooperate with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal and, from 1 January 2015, the Mechanism, for increased efforts towards the relocation of acquitted persons and convicted persons who have completed serving their sentences;

4. *Urges* all States, especially States where fugitives are suspected to be at large, to intensify their cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal and the Mechanism, in particular to achieve the arrest and surrender of all remaining fugitives indicted by the International Tribunal as soon as possible;

5. *Urges* the Mechanism to continue monitoring cases of Laurent Bucyibaruta, Wenceslas Munyeshyaka, Jean Uwinkindi and Bernard Munyagishari, which were referred to national jurisdictions;

6. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 July 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner:

Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
William H. Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania)

7. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner:

Mandiaye Niang (Senegal)
Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan)
Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar)
Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov (Russian Federation)

8. *Decides*, bearing in mind the expiry of his term of office on 31 December 2014, to extend the term of office of Judge Vagn Joensen (Denmark) until 31 December 2015 so that he may continue to perform the functions required of him as trial judge and President of the International Tribunal, to complete the work of the Tribunal;

9. *Decides* to reappoint Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the International Tribunal related to the length of office of the Prosecutor, for a term with effect from 1 January 2015 until 31 December 2015, which is subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon the completion of the work of the International Tribunal;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2195 (2014)*

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 December 2014

Resolution 2195 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7351st meeting, on 19 December 2014

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed,

Reaffirming further that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, or civilization,

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States and international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate the terrorist threat,

Gravely concerned by the financing of, and financial and other resources obtained by terrorists, and underscoring that these resources will support their future terrorist activities,

Reaffirming the need to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts,

Expressing concern that terrorists benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from the trafficking of arms, persons, drugs, and artefacts and from the illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal and oil, as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes including extortion and bank robbery,

Stressing that the development and maintenance of fair and effective criminal justice systems should be a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism and transnational organized crime,

Noting the Communiqué of the African Union Peace and Security Council Summit on countering violent extremism and terrorism held in Nairobi on

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2 September 2014, and calling on UN counter-terrorism entities, within existing mandates, and Member States to provide assistance and capacity-building towards Africa's efforts to counter violent extremism and terrorism,

Gravely concerned that in some cases individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida continue to profit from involvement in transnational organized crime, and stressing in this regard the need for robust implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014) as a significant tool in combating terrorist activity,

Urging in this respect, all Member States to participate actively in maintaining and updating the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1989 (2011) ("the Al-Qaida Sanctions List") by contributing additional information pertinent to current listings, submitting delisting requests when appropriate, and by identifying and nominating for listing additional individuals, groups, undertakings and entities which should be subject to the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014),

Recalling its recent condemnation in resolution 2170 (2014) of any engagement in direct or indirect trade involving ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and its reiteration that such engagement could constitute financial support for entities designated by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) ("the Committee") and may lead to further listings by the Committee,

Deeply concerned that terrorist groups benefiting from transnational organized crime may contribute to undermining affected States, specifically their security, stability, governance, social and economic development,

Reaffirming the need to increase attention to women, peace and security issues in all relevant thematic areas of work on its agenda, including in threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, and noting the importance of incorporating the participation of women and youth in developing strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism,

Emphasizing the need to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,

Emphasizing that the combined presence of terrorism, violent extremism, and transnational organized crime may exacerbate conflicts in affected regions, including in Africa, and *noting* that terrorist groups benefiting from transnational organized crime can, in some cases and in some regions, complicate conflict prevention and resolution efforts,

Seriously concerned, in this regard, by recent examples of terrorist groups, including those benefiting from transnational organized crime, attacking United Nations personnel,

Recalling its resolution 2133 (2014) and *strongly condemning* incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups for any purpose, including raising funds or gaining political concessions, and expressing its determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law,

Noting recent developments and initiatives at the international, regional and subregional levels to prevent and suppress international terrorism, noting the work of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), in particular its recent adoption of a comprehensive set of good practices to address the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon, and its publication of several other framework documents and good practices, including in the areas of countering violent extremism, criminal justice, prisons, kidnapping for ransom, providing support to victims of terrorism, and community-oriented policing, to assist interested States with the practical implementation of the United Nations counter-terrorism legal and policy framework and to complement the work of the relevant United Nations counter-terrorism entities in these areas,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, *stressing* in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in leading and coordinating this effort,

Recognizing that a comprehensive approach to defeat terrorism is required involving national, regional, subregional and multilateral action,

Noting the important contribution that public-private partnerships can make in efforts to prevent and combat criminal activities, such as transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter,

Reiterating the obligation of Member States to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups, in accordance with applicable international law, by, inter alia, effective border controls,

1. *Stresses* the need to work collectively to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including terrorism benefitting from transnational organized crime;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen border management to effectively prevent the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups, including those benefiting from transnational organized crime;

3. *Urges as a matter of priority* that Member States ratify, accede to, and implement the relevant international conventions, such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003, and the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols;

4. *Requests* the relevant United Nations entities to assist Member States, upon their request, and within existing mandates and resources, to implement the relevant international legal instruments relating to terrorism, and to develop their capacity to effectively respond to, prevent, investigate, and prosecute terrorist acts;

5. *Stresses* the importance of good governance and the need to fight against corruption, money-laundering and illicit financial flows, in particular through the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the comprehensive international standards set forth in the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) revised Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation, including by adopting and effectively implementing legislative and regulatory measures, to enable the competent domestic authorities to freeze or seize, confiscate and manage criminal assets, in order to combat illicit financial activity including terrorist financing and money-laundering, and encourages the States of the African region to further their engagement within the FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs), such as the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA), the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), and the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force in promoting capacity and cooperation (MENAFATF);

6. *Recalls* the obligations referred to in operative paragraph 2 (e) of resolution 1373 (2001) and *recalls* them in particular with regard to terrorist attacks against UN staff, peacekeepers and installations;

International and regional cooperation

7. *Further stresses* the importance of strengthening transregional and international cooperation on a basis of a common and shared responsibility to counter the world drug problem and related criminal activities, and underlines that it must be addressed in a comprehensive, balanced and multidisciplinary manner;

8. *Encourages* Member States and relevant organizations, as appropriate, to enhance cooperation and strategies to prevent terrorists from benefiting from transnational organized crime, and to build the capacity to secure their borders against and investigate and prosecute such terrorists and transnational organized criminals working with them, including through the strengthening of national, regional, and global systems to collect, analyse and exchange information, including law enforcement and intelligence information;

9. *Commends* in this regard, the regional cooperative mechanisms in Africa, notably, the Sahel Fusion and Liaison Unit, the Nouakchott Process on the Enhancement of Security Cooperation and the Operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture in the Sahel-Saharan Region, the AU-led Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army and the Lake Chad Basin Commission Multinational Joint Task Force and its Regional Intelligence Fusion Unit as well as the Economic Community of West African States;

10. *Commends further* the initiatives to strengthen security and border control in the region of North Africa and the Sahel-Saharan region, with the adoption of the Action Plan on border security, during the first Regional Ministerial conference, held in Tripoli, in March 2012, and the creation of a regional training centre to enhance border security, during the second Regional Ministerial conference, held in Rabat, in November 2013, as well as other subregional initiatives supported by the United Nations;

11. *Urges* all Member States, notably Sahel and Maghreb States, to coordinate their efforts to prevent the serious threat posed to international and regional security by terrorist groups crossing borders and seeking safe havens in the Sahel region, to enhance cooperation and coordination in order to develop inclusive and effective strategies to combat in a comprehensive and integrated manner the activities of terrorist groups, and to prevent the expansion of those groups as well as to limit the proliferation of all arms and transnational organized crime;

12. *Welcomes* and supports the establishment of AFRIPOL and *takes note* of the elaboration of an African arrest warrant for persons charged with or convicted of terrorist acts;

13. *Calls on* Member States in Africa to support the implementation of the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control 2013-2018;

Capacity-building and the UN coordination

14. *Calls upon* Member States to help build the capacity of other Member States where necessary and appropriate and upon request, to address the threat posed by terrorism benefiting from transnational organized crime, and welcomes and encourages bilateral assistance by Member States to help build such national, subregional or regional capacity;

15. *Recognizes* the significant capacity and coordination challenges many Member States face in countering terrorism and violent extremism, and preventing terrorist financing, recruitment and all other forms of support to terrorist organizations, including terrorists benefitting from transnational organized crime, *commends* work under way by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate (CTED) to identify capacity gaps and to facilitate technical assistance to strengthen the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), *encourages* Member States to continue cooperating with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and CTED on the development of comprehensive and integrated national, subregional and regional counter-terrorism strategies, *highlights* the important role that Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) entities, in particular the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, as well as the United Nations Centre for Counter-Terrorism, and other providers of capacity-building assistance should play in technical assistance delivery, and requests the relevant entities of the United Nations, whenever appropriate and within existing resources, to take into account in their technical assistance to counter terrorism the elements necessary for addressing terrorism benefitting from transnational organized crime;

16. *Calls on* relevant entities of the United Nations and other relevant international and regional organizations to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national and regional institutions to address terrorism benefitting from transnational organized crime, in particular law enforcement and counter-terrorism agencies, and in this regard notes the advisory role of the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with its mandate;

17. *Encourages* the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to consider expanding its I-ACT Initiative to the countries of the G5-Sahel and Central Africa, upon their request;

18. *Reiterates* that United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions, may, if mandated by the Council, assist in capacity-building for host

governments, as requested, to implement commitments under existing global and regional instruments and to address the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, including inter alia through weapons collection, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, enhancing physical security and stockpile management practices, record keeping and tracing capacities, development of national export and import control systems, enhancement of border security, and strengthening judicial institutions, policing and other law enforcement capacities;

19. *Encourages* information sharing, where relevant and appropriate, between Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs, the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Development Programme, within existing mandates and resources, when considering means to address, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, transnational organized crime, terrorism and violent extremism which can be conducive to terrorism;

Reporting

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council a report on the efforts of the United Nations entities to address the threat of terrorists benefiting from transnational organized crime in affected regions, including Africa, with respect to matters with which the Council is seized, with input from the relevant entities of the United Nations system including the UNODC, CTED, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, and other relevant CTITF entities;

21. *Further requests* that the report include recommendations of concrete options for strengthening Member States' capabilities, including financing such proposed UN projects and activities to build capacity with existing resources and contributions in the UN system, as well as UN activities to reduce the negative impacts of terrorists benefiting from transnational organized crime including those relevant to its conflict resolution efforts with a focus on border security, counter-terrorist financing, and anti-money-laundering, and that the report be submitted to the Council no later than six months from the adoption of this resolution;

22. *Recalls* the request, in resolution 2178 (2014), to the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with all relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, to report to the Committee pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) within 180 days, on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining ISIL, ANF, and all groups, undertakings, and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and reiterates that this report should also focus on trends related to foreign terrorist fighters joining and working with all terrorist groups listed on the 1267 Al-Qaida Sanctions List, and should include an oral briefing to the Committee and a Committee brief to the Security Council at the next regular briefing on counter-terrorism on those operating in Africa.